

THE COAST.

San Francisco Day at the
Citrus Fair.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Powderly Coming to California.
The Street Car Strike
Over.

[Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.]

SACRAMENTO, December 15.—To-day was San Francisco day at the citrus fair. By the noon train a number of prominent San Franciscans arrived and were cordially welcomed. They fully confessed that they had not until then anything approaching the proper conception of the capabilities of the upper part of the State. All day the hall was crowded with a moving mass of visitors. In the afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee and representatives of the various counties was held at the Board of Trade rooms, and it was unanimously decided to send all exhibits with additions of fresh fruit to Chicago at the close of the week. The railroads have volunteered to carry the same with the persons in charge, free of cost. It was also voted to donate the imperishable portion of the display, such as raisins, olive oil, nuts, etc., at the close of the Chicago exhibition to the railroad company for permanent exhibition at their rooms in that city, as a return for courtesy shown. In the evening there was even a larger attendance than the previous day. Judge L. D. Freer of Butte county, was the first speaker. He deprecated any feeling of sectional jealousy; said that there was no occasion for anything of the sort. He was proud to know of the prosperity that prevailed in any part of the State, and said that the people of the Southern counties deserved every particle of success because they had worked hard and faithfully for it. Judge Freer was followed by W. S. Green, editor of the Colusa Sun. That gentleman drew a graphic picture of the progress which he had seen in the Sacramento valley since he first set foot there, in the spring of 1850. George W. Meade of San Francisco, read an interesting and instructive paper upon the development and progress of the dried fruit industry of California.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Kelsey and McCord Held for the
Killing of Heins.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—The coroner held an inquest to-day in the case of Bernard Heins, who was killed during the riot at the terminus of the Sutter street line Monday last. The testimony given by witnesses pointed to John Kelsey, now under arrest charged with murder, as the person who fired the fatal shot. City Physician Black testified to making an autopsy on the deceased. It was the doctor's judgment that the shot must have been fired by some one above the deceased. Kelsey's testimony showed he was below Heins on the hill. After 15 minutes the deliberation jury returned a verdict finding that the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage of the brain, caused by a bullet from a pistol in the hand of Kelsey. They also found that J. McCord, Superintendent of the Sutter street line, was guilty of ordering his guards to shoot. Both were charged with murder.

Still on Trial.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, December 15.—But little was done in the Biddle case to-day. The forenoon was consumed in examining John Biddle. The pith of his testimony was to the effect that he had always remained with his father and been more alert to his interests than other members of the family. He had helped his father to accumulate the property and for that reason it had been willed to him. Mr. B. Venable next followed on the stand. He had been the counsel for an extended period and had transacted considerable business for him. He considered that he was of sound mind.

A Railroad to Prescott.

PRESCOTT, A. T., December 15.—T. S. Bullock has completed sixty-six miles of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway connecting Prescott by rail with the rest of the world, leaving only about eight miles yet to be built. The entire road will be completed this month and already excursions are talked of from the east. An impetus has been given to mining and other enterprises here and a boom is looked for. The road will be pushed on through to Phoenix as rapidly as possible. The work on the Mineral Belt, another road, the south line running from Flagstaff to Globe, has also been commenced.

No More Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—Quiet prevailed on both the Geary and Sutter street lines to-day. Seven cars were run on the Geary street line, which is about one-third the number run before the strike began. The company expects to have the full number of cars running by to-morrow noon. The Sutter street road is also gradually increasing the number of their cars. Policemen are still stationed at the terminus of both roads. No symptoms of trouble have occurred, and none is expected.

Muchly Wounded.

SANTA PAULA, December 15.—Last night a Spaniard named Olivas, covered with blood, came to a ranch house near here. A physician found sixty-eight wounds in the body and arms of the wounded man, which, Olivas says, were inflicted with a shot-gun, in the hands of a man named Hopper. The wounds are, probably, fatal.

Powderly Coming West.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—It is stated here that General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is on his way to this city to confer with the Knights on the car troubles. He is expected to arrive here late part of this week.

Another Contestant.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—Chas. S. Tilton, the Republican candidate, who was defeated in the recent election by a small majority, for the office of City and County Surveyor, has filed a petition for a recount.

Prices of California Fruits.

NEW YORK, December 15.—New California lines are beginning to arrive. The demand is fairly active and no stock is permitted to accumulate. \$1.80@ \$1.90 is obtained without difficulty. Turkish prunes, in boxes, are offering in market. They are put up in attractive packages of fifty-five, sixty, seventy and ninety pounds, and command 6½c and 5½c respectively. The offering of Malaga raisins, Friday next, at auction, promises to be large, still the lower depths of depression is looked for. California goods are a trifle weaker in tone, but the best brands for forward delivery are not offered, the principal agents being desirous of assisting their customers, by maintaining present values for quantities until such time as stocks now held can be distributed.

Attempt at Arson.

COTTONWOOD, Cal., December 15.—A most dastardly attempt at arson, robbery and wholesale murder was attempted one mile west of this town this morning, about 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Ludwig, a wealthy widow. Mrs. Ludwig's brother was awakened by the smell of coal oil and smoke. Rushing down stairs he found the house on fire, which he succeeded in putting out. Five gallons of coal oil had been used to saturate the lower rooms, evidently with the intention of burning the whole family. The perpetrators had packed three valises with jewelry, money and valuables, but dropped them in the yard and fled. One of the domestics has been arrested on suspicion.

Rate War Impending.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—A meeting of railroad agents was held this afternoon at the Palace Hotel to endeavor to secure a temporary agreement until it could be ascertained whether or not there was any chance of the Chicago agreement going into force. The discussion of the prospect of even a temporary agreement looked very vague, but it was finally decided to maintain rates until to-morrow afternoon, when another meeting will be held. Judging from present indications a rate war seems inevitable and it is liable to be precipitated at any moment.

To Defeat the Free Ship Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—The following self-explanatory telegram was ordered sent to the California Congressional delegation at Washington to-day by the Chamber of Commerce:

W. W. Morrow, Committee on Commerce, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: The Chamber of Commerce has passed strong resolutions against the admission of foreign ships to American registry. Please confer with our delegation and with Dingley. Use every effort to defeat the Free Ship Bill. Resolutions by mail. (Signed) H. L. Dodge, Pres.

The Carman's Parade.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—The striking carmen had a procession this afternoon, parading along both Sutter and Geary streets. A number of police officers accompanied them. The men were very orderly and indulged in no manifestations whatever. The quiet along both the Geary and Sutter street roads remained undisturbed all day.

Miles Says he Had Orders.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The World's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Miles has protested against Secretary Endicott's statement that he disobeyed orders in the Indian campaign, and has asked the President to have the record against him corrected. He says he obeyed his orders literally, as the department records will show.

Verdict of Murder yet Bailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—James McCord, Superintendent of the Sutter street railroad, surrendered to the city authorities as soon as he heard the President's jury had charged him with murder, and was immediately released on ten thousand dollars bonds.

Weather Indications.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 A. M., December 16th: California, cloudy weather and rain, except fair weather in the Southern portion of the State.

The Idaho Deadlock.

PORTLAND, O., December 15.—There is a deadlock in the Idaho Legislature, now in session. The Boise City House stands twelve to twelve and has taken vote after vote looking to a temporary organization without result.

A Small Accident.

NEEDLES, December 15.—The regular passenger train due here yesterday morning ran off the track about 100 miles east of here. The cause was a broken axle on the baggage-car. No one was hurt.

Buried Alive.

WALLA WALLA, December 15.—Harvey Wansley and his brother-in-law, P. Errington, while digging for beaver on Snake river were buried by a bank caving upon them. When dug out both were dead.

Horse Cars Running.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—This afternoon, for the first time since the strike, the cars were started on Polk street, a branch of the Sutter street line, and continued to run for the rest of the day.

The Workmen's Mayor.

LYNN, Mass., December 15.—George D. Hart, the Workmen's candidate, was elected Mayor over Kimball, the Citizen's candidate, by a vote of 3817 to 3253. The vote on license was, "Yes," 3602; "No," 2579.

A Mexican Robbed.

NOGALES, A. T., December 15.—An old Mexican at San Ignacio, fifteen miles south of this place, in Sonora, Mexico, was attacked last night by highwaymen and robbed of \$4000. He was also badly beaten by the robbers.

Can't Agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—The striking carmen and representatives of the street railroads on which strikes are pending, held a conference this evening, but were unable to come to any agreement.

Superior Judge for Mono County.

SACRAMENTO, December 15.—Governor Stoneman has appointed O. H. Hacks Superior Judge for Mono county, vice Briggs, deceased.

EASTERN.

Great Excitement on Wall
Street.

IMMENSE SALE OF STOCKS.

A Big Railway Meeting—A Blind
Defaulter Gets to Canada.
Other News.

[Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 15.—The scene at the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning was one of the wildest ever witnessed here. For several minutes the entire floor was crowded with knots of brokers, swaying from one side to another, all seemingly bent on selling stocks. Prices dropped with such rapidity as to demoralize the brokers, who had been buying orders, and little heed was paid to fractions in making sales. It is understood that the movement against the bulls who engineered the late large advances throughout the list.

The stock market after 11 o'clock renewed the break of the previous hour, and those stocks which had been strongest were in turn attacked and selling was in the nature of a panic, the declines ranging up to 10 per cent. in the active list. L. M. & Co.'s fall in the active list was announced on the Stock Exchange. Sales at the Exchange during the first hour were 347,000 shares, and up to noon 620,000 shares. The market is touching the lowest point in months. All brokers have orders to sell without limit.

There were wild rumors about regarding banks, but they could be traced to no foundation. The representative of the Associated Press visited several prominent institutions, including the American Exchange, the Fourth National and the Bank of America, and was assured that there was no trouble in any of the associations of banks. Money advanced 50 per cent. Government bonds were dull and weak. Over one million shares was the total business in stocks to day, which has never been equaled in the history of exchange and but seldom approached. A panic feeling developed in some of the low price shares in the past two days and spread to more substantial stocks and the pressure to sell exceeded anything ever seen in the board room. The atmosphere of the board was greater than ever seen before and every broker nearly had orders to sell at the market. Excitement was intense, the feeling bordering closely upon panic. Only one failure was announced on the board, although rumors of others were thick. At one time the delivery hour passed with no further announcements of that nature, and much better feeling took possession of the room. The opening was extremely weak, the decline from last evening's figures exceeding 10 per cent. for a large number of active stocks, while Reading was down to \$2.25. Transactions for the first two hours were enormous, and sales for the first fifteen minutes approached 115,000 shares, and up to noon over 620,000 shares changed hands. Declines in the first few minutes ranged up to 6 per cent. Toward the end of the first hour a slight rally occurred in Grand Trunk lines, and Union Pacific displayed considerable strength. The market was feverish and irregular, however, and another slump came, following which New England and Reading leading the decline. The extensive activity was largely decreased after 12 o'clock, accompanied by slight recoveries in the same stocks. The downward movement, however, was again resumed. Manhattan assuming the lead. In the last hour a general rally took place and material advances over the lowest figures were reached. The market closed active but firm at recovery. The total sales for the day were 1,088,434 shares, of which Reading traded 181,585, Lackawanna 102,940, St. Paul 70,680, Western Union 52,565, New England 54,830. Jersey Central is the only stock on the active list showing an advance, its gain for the day being 78 cents. New England lost 94, West Point 69, Reading 51, Manhattan and Tennessee Coal and Iron 5 per cent. each, Omaha 4½, Missouri Pacific 3½, Canada Southern 3½, Lackawanna 3½, Hooking Valley 3½, Pacific Mail 2½, Michigan Central 3, and others from one to three per cent.

A prominent broker says the break in prices this morning is the result of the very conservative policy adopted by banks for the past week or more in regard to loans. They have been charging from six to seven per cent on good stocks, and from eight to fifteen per cent on speculative. Also, the brokers being unwilling to carry stocks at these figures called on the holders for margins, and as prices fell more selling came out, resulting to-day in almost a panic. Other quotations in Wall street are as follows: Three per cent 100, 4 per cent coupons 28½, 4½ per cent coupons 101, Pacific 6 per cent 238, Central Pacific 44½, Rio Grande 31½, Kansas & Texas 30½, Northern Pacific 27, preferred 60½, North-western 115, New York Central 113, Oregon Navigation 101, Transcontinental 31, Improvement 45, Pacific Mail 47, Panama 98, Texas Pacific 20½, Union Pacific 61½, U. S. Express 62, Fargo Express 27, Western Union 70, Petroleum steady, United closed at 77½; money on call extremely strong with active demand, ranging from 10 per cent per annum to 14 per cent per diem; interest; the last loan was made at 1 per cent and interest, closing offered at 1 per cent and interest; prime mercantile paper 4½ per cent; sterling exchange dull but firm at \$4.80 for 60 day bills, and \$4.83½ for demand.

The Balances.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Congress, giving the unexpended balances for the river and harbor improvements. Following are the amounts on hand and not yet expended for improvements of the rivers and harbors of California: San Diego Harbor, \$290; survey of San Diego, Newport and San Luis Obispo harbors, \$5000; Wilmington harbor, \$75,716.26.

Even a Refugee for the Blind.

NEW YORK, December 15.—William Storor, engaged in the commission dry goods business on Church street for years, has suddenly departed, leaving creditors mourning his departure. The estate of \$300,000. Storor is over 70 years of age and blind, but it is thought that he reached Canada all right.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Important Proceedings Among
Railroad Officials.

BOSTON, December 15.—In the course of the called meeting of the Union Pacific Railway directors to-day, Government director, Alexander, inquired of President Adams why the government requirements, for the first nine months of the present year, which were \$787,000 in 1885, were estimated at only \$500,000 during the current year. In reply, President Adams stated that this was due to the war in rates, which had existed since February last, among the trans-continental railroads, and which had destroyed the profit on the whole trans-continental traffic of the year. The government requirements were based upon a percentage of the net earnings of aided lines, especially the Union Pacific. These lines were originally built to do little else than trans-continental business. This business had formerly been confined to the Union and Central Pacific and Panama and had been the source of great profit. It was now divided among six routes that had been and still were competing for it to such an extent that business had this year been done without any net profit at all. The net earnings of the Union Pacific had therefore decreased from the business delivered to its branch lines; but for this branch line the business amount to be paid to the government under the Thurman act requirement would have been reduced to almost nothing, as that act called for 25 per cent of the net earnings of the Union Pacific division, and but for the business of the branch lines the Union Pacific division would have had but very small earnings. The security of the government now lies in the traffic which the original aided lines derive from the present trans-Pacific auxiliary branch system, and from the active development of that system the company must in the future derive means of meeting its obligations to the government. A draft of the indenture in three parts between the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, the Great Northern and Navigation Company, was submitted to the meeting by President Adams. The Oregon Short Line, under this instrument, leases the property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the covenants and the guarantees by the Union Pacific of six per cent dividends. It is guaranteed that the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and a provision is made for the early extension of the railroad system of the Navigation Company and Oregon Short Line. The instrument as submitted was approved by the Board and referred to the Executive Committee for such changes in the details as might be advised by the counsel and agreed upon by the parties.

NOT REPORTED.

A Transatlantic Steamer Fails
to Arrive on Time.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The marine operator at Sandy Hook last night mistook the signal of the Guion Line steamer Alaska for those of the General Transatlantic Company's boat La Borgoyne, and reported the arrival of the latter. Up to midnight to-night she had not been sighted. The Alaska was obliged to anchor outside the bar for high water and did not reach her wharf until nearly noon. With the La Borgoyne she was due on Sunday. Very rough weather was experienced and for a long time the engines were only under half movement. The excitement ran very high to-day when it was learned that the Borgoyne had not arrived. She has all of 700 passengers on board. About the battery it is thought that the Borgoyne's machinery is disabled at sea and that she is proceeding to this city under sail. They have their belief on the fact that the steamer Canada, which arrived on Sunday, reported having seen the transatlantic steamer under canvas, apparently with machinery disabled.

Dakota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 15.—A Horn, Dakota, special to the Pioneer Press says: The Constitutional Convention met this morning, President Edgerton in the chair. Judge Campbell presented resolutions which were unanimously adopted, that a conference committee of nine delegates be appointed to consider the present plan of action; also inviting the Senate and House of South Dakota to appoint joint committees of conference for the same purpose; and that the President of this conference and Governor of South Dakota be invited to participate. Judge Campbell was appointed chairman of this committee. It is said that all members of the committee are lawyers and that all agree that the repeal of the restraining clause is both right and feasible. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at noon and appointed committees of conference and called for a general conference committee. They met this afternoon and Campbell, Owens, Myers and Kellam argued in favor of repealing the restraining clause of the ordinance, and the House passed the ordinance, and the Legislature and a large assembly Governor Millett to-night delivered his message, expressing the hope that the popular House of Congress may consent to division and admission.

A Boodle Found Guilty.

NEW YORK, December 15.—McQuade, one of the "boodle" aldermen, was found guilty on the first ballot.

Just half an hour after the retirement of the jury, as General Tracy and Mr. Newcombe were passing down stairs to dinner, an officer ran after Newcombe, and catching him, breathlessly exclaimed: "Come back, they are agreed." The crowd, which had hardly left the courtroom, rushed back. For several minutes the greatest excitement reigned, but the principal man whose liberty was at stake, showed no signs of any more interest than if he were only an ordinary spectator. Presently the jury came in. They had a funeral expression of face. The roll was called, and the foreman, Henry Ottenberg, stood up and in reply to the question said: "Guilty of the crime as charged in the first count in the indictment." The roll was called again and each juror answered "guilty" as his name was called. When the verdict was given to the Court, McQuade alone remained unmoved. His demeanor was not different from that of any other day of the trial.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Changes in the
Banking Law.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

Platt Will Not Sign—Turn-
ing Out a Rascal—The Im-
provement Funds.

[Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Comptroller Trenchum appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day by request, to state his views touching National banking. The Comptroller stated to the committee that he was not fully prepared to suggest a plan for the reorganization of the present system, but believed he would be able to suggest a plan some time in January next. Meanwhile he submitted for the consideration of the committee a draft of a bill amendatory of the laws relating to National banking. The bill, after proposing a number of unimportant changes in the present system, requires that the bonds required to be kept on deposit in the Treasury as a basis for circulation shall be interest bearing, and when such bonds are called they must be replaced within three months after notice by interest-bearing bonds, and in default the Comptroller is authorized to appoint a receiver to close up the affairs of the bank. The bill provides that the Board of Directors shall be constituted of not less than five directors, exclusive of Vice-President and every Assistant Cashier, if he be a member of the Board. Referring to the surplus funds the bill provides that whenever the surplus fund of any bank shall exceed by 20 per cent the amount of its capital stock, shareholders may be relieved of individual responsibility, and every association may be relieved of such liability in the proportion which the surplus, after deducting 20 per cent reserve, bears to the whole amount of capital stock. No exemption, however, can be obtained through any process by which any portion of the capital stock may be converted into surplus. In case the surplus is reduced by loss, or otherwise, below the amount required for exemption, the association is required, after notice, to pay the deficiency by assessment upon shareholders, and if the deficiency is not made good the bank is to be placed in the hands of a receiver. A supplement to the bill relating to failed banks provides that where the assets of any insolvent association for which a receiver has been appointed shall be sufficient to pay all creditors in full, the association shall not be deemed to be dissolved by after delivery to the agent of the stockholders. The association shall be entitled to resume business if the shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock shall decide to do so. Before resuming business, however, the association is required to restore the entire amount of its capital stock upon approval of the comptroller. The amount of capital stock may be reduced before restoration.

APPOINTED.

Judge Ross and J. Marion Brooks
for Judge and District Attor-
ney.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Judge Ross and J. Marion Brooks will probably receive respectively the nomination for United States Judge and District Attorney of the Southern District of California. The Marshalship, it is said, has been put aside temporarily; and no nomination to that office will be sent to the Senate for possibly a week. There is some doubt as to Judge Ross' acceptance. He was telegraphed to, asking if the appointment would be agreeable to him. Should his reply be affirmative he undoubtedly will be nominated. The President, in considering the applicants for this place, said he proposed to go slowly and secure the best man. Some one suggested Ross, who, it is said, was not an applicant. The result of the President's inquiry was such as to satisfy him that Ross would fill the position with satisfaction to the people of California. He accordingly decided to appoint him.

Urging the Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Senator Williams had a conversation to-day with Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller in regard to the Sweet Wine bill. Miller expressed his approval of the intent of the bill, but said that he was opposed to the manner in which the bill provided that its provisions shall be enforced. McKenna had a conversation with McKinley, who is a member of the House Conference Committee, and he promised to do all he could to advance the Sweet Wine bill in the conference. Stanford is working with each member of the committee to get a favorable report to both Houses.

A Rascal Out.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—P. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned. The resignation is to take effect on the appointment and qualification of a successor. This action was taken at the instance of the President. Rogers is a Republican, and has been in the office for many years. There are no charges against him. It is generally understood that Henderson, Chairman of the Indiana State Democratic Committee, will be appointed to succeed him.

Collision on the Union Pacific.

OGDEN, Utah, December 15.—This morning the Union Pacific train reported nine hours late, because of a fatal collision at Wilkins station, off Green river. Freight twenty, east bound, with cattle cars, collided with west bound number twenty-seven. The first report had four men killed. Later accounts say one killed and three mortally wounded. Ogden people are supposed to be among the injured.

Platt Will Not Sign.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The conference report of Inter-State Commerce bill has been signed by all the conferees except Senator Platt, and is ready for presentation to the two houses. Platt will not sign it. His principal objection to it is the prohibition of pooling, which it provides for.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Negroes Organized to Steal and
Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15.—A week ago the News and Courier published a dispatch from York county, S. C., reporting that a white man named John Lee Good, had been so beaten and mangled that he soon died and that four colored men had been arrested as the murderers and committed to jail. It was stated that the theory was that some of the negroes had been detected by a boy in the act of stealing cotton from his father's field and that to prevent their arrest they killed him. There was great excitement in the county in consequence and several more arrests were made. The News and Courier gives the facts and sent a special correspondent to York and will publish tomorrow the result of his investigations. There is evidently an alarming state of affairs in York county and it is probable that an organization exists among the colored people which contemplates murder in the event of detection of any member accused. Twenty-six negroes are under arrest. The inquest on the body of the murdered boy before the jury brought out all the facts. One of the negroes turned State's evidence, and another admitted that he killed the man who was found murdered in the county eighteen months ago. Several of the colored witnesses at the inquest swore distinctly that they had a club in the county for the purpose of stealing cotton, provisions, whisky, etc. The members were to steal whatever they wanted, and if detected were sworn to kill the person who detected them. The club had different names, but was generally known as the "Rising Star Lodge No. 24, of the Grand United Order of National Laborers and Political Society of North America." The charter came from Charlotte, N. C., and is dated December, 1884. The charter, however, would seem to show that the society has only benevolent and fraternal objects. Among other things revealed at the inquest was a plot to waylay wealthy men who had money. One of the witnesses gave a detailed account of the murder of the poor boy, John Lee Good, and also the names of his accomplices in crime. The talk of a general lynching has abated, but the indignation and unrest are intense.

HOTEL FIRE.

Results Fatally to three Persons
with Others Injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 15.—A Pipestone, Minnesota, special to the Pioneer Press says: The Calumet Hotel burned this morning. David McCullough was fatally injured, Rev. A. S. Orcutt, a Baptist Minister, was killed. A little colored boy had his leg broken, and Virgil Pendergast was seriously hurt, all by falling walls. The loss is \$45,000, fully insured. Nothing was saved. Low Ellsworth escaped by a rope from a second story window.

Lands Open for Entry.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day ordered the local land offices at San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, and Santa Fe and Las Cruces, New Mexico, to give notice by publication that lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., and which were forfeited by the Act of July 6th, have been restored to the public domain and that the books of their offices are open for the entry of the said lands and other unoffered public lands. Those within the granted limit at \$2.25 per acre, and those within indemnity limits at \$1.25 per acre. The restored lands are in the Territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande river, and the California lands are outside of the conflicting limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The restoration of lands within the conflicting limits are deferred until the claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. can be heard.

Affirmed the Railroad's Title.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day denied the motion for review and affirmed the decision of Acting Secretary Muldrow of August 14, 1886, in the celebrated case of Thos. Rees vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in which is involved the title to large tracts of land as between the railroad company and certain settlers on the one side of the road between San Jose and Sacramento, California. By this decision the title of the railroad company is affirmed to certain lands not covered by the Mexican grant on January 21, 1870, the date of the definite location of the road.

Russia and Germany for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 15.—An official messenger confutes the articles which recently appeared in the Russian press generally describing Germany's attitude as hostile to Russia, and the messenger says it is to be regretted that the press has been thus deluded. Owing to the mutual vital interests and relations between Russia and Germany, they have become more consolidated. Germany's influence will be exclusively directed to maintain general peace, and the Russian people earnestly desire

Advocates a New State.

RESTECK, Bulgaria, December 15.—Sternoff's supporter of the regency publishes a letter in the Slavonian (newspaper) urging the Macedonians to rise up against the Turkish authority and join the people of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria in constituting a state which shall be "Great Bulgaria," with Prince Alexander as King, or otherwise join in proclaiming Bulgaria a republic.

Dillon Will be in the Campaign.

DUBLIN, December 15.—Dillon and O'Brien, it is announced, will attend the campaign meeting at Kingston, Thursday. Friends advised Dillon to give bail and continue the rest of the campaign and force a trial by jury by estreat of sureties.

Fasted Fifty Days.

PARIS, December 15.—Merlati completed his fifty-day fast at 6 o'clock this evening. The doctors in attendance gave him a small quantity of specially prepared wine before giving him food. He is in good condition.

Now Belongs to Germany.

PARIS, December 15.—Temps has received from Zanzibar saying that the entire African coast between Kipli and Lamoo, including Manda Bay and the Island of Galla, has been ceded to Germany.

FOREIGN.

A Turkish Minister Asked
to Resign

BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

Russia and Germany for Peace—
The Campbell Divorce
Case.

[Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15.—Ambassadors of five of the Powers recently informed the Porte that Ghabas Effendi, special Turkish envoy to Bulgaria, had been playing a double game at Sofia. Yesterday Austrian, French and Italian Ambassadors respectively told the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs that, notwithstanding the Pope's circular recommending Bulgarians to accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, Effendi has expressed in Sofia his personal opinion that Bulgaria would do better than wait until the re-election of Prince Alexander was possible. It is reported that the Turkish ministry, in view of the representation and after discussing with them, has sent to the Sultan's palace the proposal for the dismissal of Ghabas Effendi from the diplomatic service as soon as he returns to Constantinople, whether he is already on his way on leave of absence from Bulgaria.

NOT HAPPY.

A Misunderstanding in the Royal
Household in England.

LONDON, December 15.—The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh vigorously support the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxo-Coburg Gotha, for the throne of Bulgaria. They are using personal influence at Berlin and St. Petersburg in Ferdinand's favor. It is certain the Czar will approve his candidacy. Queen Victoria continues to favor Battenberg, and the royal family feud is becoming more bitter. The Prince of Wales ignores the presence of Prince Alexander at Windsor and has contracted with the Queen for advancing Alexander to the rank of Military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the grade which Emperor William and the Prince Imperial of Germany belong. Justice Batt will sum up the Campbell case on Monday.

JUSTICE FOR ONE.

A Bank Defaulter Arraigned in
Canada.

MONTREAL, December 15.—Judge Dugas delivered judgment in the Hoke extradition case to-day. The Judge said the accused was charged with forging and uttering several drafts and bills of exchange by means of filling in the body of blank checks to which the proper signatures were attached, and in this way and otherwise defrauding to the extent of \$179,803. The Judge quoted a large number of authorities, and held that the filling up of such blank checks without authority and with intent to defraud, was forgery, and it came within the meaning of the extradition treaty. The Judge said that he had carefully reviewed all the evidence, and committed Hoke to jail for fifteen days to await extradition to the United States, stating that Hoke could apply for a writ of habeas corpus, which the defendant's counsel at once gave notice he would do. Hoke was a bank defaulter from Peoria, Ill.

English Politics.

LONDON, December 15.—The development of the Tory coercive policy has been checked by a strong division of opinion within the Cabinet. Lord Ashburne insists upon instant action, based upon the judgment of Irish judges that the anti-rent campaign is illegal. He favors the adoption of the severest measures—treating National Leaguers as engaged in illegal conspiracy. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, backed by Lord Randolph Churchill, demands a mild enforcement of the ordinary law. Several members of the Government outside the Cabinet, supporters of Lord Ashburne, advised Lord Salisbury to dismiss Sir Michael Hicks

WHERE DO THE PINS GO?

They are Made at the Rate of 400 per Minute.

See a pin and pick it up:
All the day you'll have good luck.

This commonest of all toilet articles, the pin, is a child of olden times. Possibly the earliest known pin was the thorn with which Doubtless Mother Eve pinned her dress of fig leaves together.

The little verse at the head of this article is known to nearly every little girl or boy in the land, and perhaps the author of the little couplet was some thrifty housewife who realized that pins disappear very rapidly, and who thought she had a chance to appeal to superstition for thriftiness.

Where the pins all go is a wonder. Millions of them disappear daily and millions are made to take their place. The books tell us that pins are coeval with the human race, and were first introduced into England in 1403. The pin became of such importance that in 1483 its importation was prohibited by statute in England. In 1540 Queen Catharine received pins from France, and in 1543 an act was passed providing that "no person shall put on sale any pin, but only such as shall be double headed and have the heads soldered fast to the shank of the pin, well smoothed, they shall well shape, the points well and round filed, cauted and sharpened."

As now, pins were then made of brass, but they were very different from the pins of today. Instead of the pin being made entirely of one piece as now, it was then made of a shank of one piece and the head was a piece of fine wire wound round the shank.

In 1775 the attention of the colonists was called to the manufacture of pins and needles, as prices were offered for the first of native make, but the successful manufacture of pins in this country wasn't known until 1836, although in 1824 Samuel B. Wright, an American, secured in England a patent for a pin-making machine.

The growth has been steady, and today pins are made by the ton in England and America. After the invention of Mr. Wright's machine the price fell enormously and the demand increased, for right after the war of 1812 the price had gone away up. There is still an importation annually from England, but a great many are manufactured in Massachusetts.

A reporter went out to a pin factory in Toledo, Ohio, to learn something more about the pointed little article. Jumping off the street-car just beyond the wagon-work, the reporter walked down the street and passed two large buildings lit up with electric light. The manager was found in the office.

I want to find out all I can about pins," said the reporter. "How many do you make here and where do they go?"

"In these two factories you just passed we make 5,000,000 pins per day, and we sell them nearly all west of the Ohio river. In Chicago we sell 1,000,000 pins daily, and the rest go to St. Louis and Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities. We have been running two years and are now running twelve and one-half hours daily, working fifty-two or fifty-three hands. As for pins, however, here comes the great pin market. Any person or ordinary intelligence can quickly cultivate a vast memory if he will take pains to notice particularly each card as it is played, and at the same time connect it in his mind with the person who played it. After a few rounds of a hand have been played the person who has observed the fall of the cards can often place the remaining cards in every suit; in other words he can tell what cards are still held by each of the other three players just as well as if he saw their hands. This is nothing wonderful in itself. It is comparatively an easy matter to form a correct conclusion as to the cards still in the hands of the players when one has noticed the cards already played. Such a conclusion is drawn almost instinctively by an observant and careful player. And this leads me to say that most bad whist playing is due to pure carelessness. Some what players boast of such carelessness, as if it were to their credit. Their plea is that they play whist for amusement. Yet I have noticed that these very players generally have the conceit to believe that they play their hands very well, and, as a rule, they attribute their defeats to the superior luck of their opponents rather than to their own indifferent play. If they chance to win they take credit to themselves although they are really deserving of none whatever. It therefore appears that they consider themselves at the very least fair whist players, although, as a matter of fact, their play is execrably bad. They lose on the average at least one stick remark made at the end of the game. They openly congratulate themselves on their play in making every trick possible with the cards they held. That may be a libel on the game to call it whist. 'Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well,' is an old maxim which applies to games and pastimes as well as to more serious matters. If these wretched and at the same time self-satisfied whist players could see the sarcastic glances thrown in their direction and hear the 'stick remarks' made at their expense, their complacency might perhaps be seriously disturbed."

"But," asked the reporter, "is it not considered impossible for many persons, and especially for ladies, to become good whist players?"

"All any one asks of a player at whist," was the answer, "is that he or she give careful attention to the game and show a genuine desire to master it. It is this playing without any intelligent effort to play well that I quarrel with. As for members of the other sex, I see no reason in nature why they could not, if they would, become fine whist players. The trouble with most of them is that they want to make a social affair of a sitting at cards. This cannot be done successfully when the game is in the hands. They should drop small talk at card parties or drop whist from their list of games at such gatherings. Neither man nor woman can gossip and play whist well at the same time. The play of every hand presents a problem, and a very difficult one, and a very difficult or intricate problem if one considers it as one goes along, but a problem, if ever so simple, that cannot be solved unless one knows its conditions, and these can become known only by close observation and study of the hands of persons in this city who are now devoting themselves to whist are to become proficient in the game, they must become observant players; they must watch the fall of the cards, and, aside from a few conventional rules, be guided in their play thereby. By the way, there seems to be some confusion in the minds of whist and the conventional rules of the play. The former are obligatory, but the latter may or may not be followed according to circumstances or the judgment of the player. For instance, if a man lead from a singleton, or 'sneak,' it is no violation of the laws of the game, although in exceptional cases, it is not good play. But you have again when you want to continue the subject."—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

Demilana Hitters regulate the stomach
Michel Levy & Co., wholesale liquor dealers
agents.

One of the Great Wonders of the Natural World.

Once in about every twenty-five years Norway and Sweden are the scenes of a migration which is one of the wonders of the natural world. The participants in this movement are tiny rat-like creatures called popularly lemmings, and scientifically Myodes lemmus. The lemming is not more than six inches long, including a half-inch tail, and individually is no more interesting than a thousand other animals, but collectively it challenges attention.

It lives ordinarily among the peat-mosses of mountains, and, although the principal food of all the predaceous animals of that region, it continues to increase so rapidly in numbers that by the time the migratory movement takes place the mountains fairly swarm with its congregated families. From near and far the lemmings come, led by a restless impulse, and after forming an immense army on some great plateau start east or west, as the case may be, and in an undulating line march forward. Hills, valleys, lakes, rivers are crossed, with an utter disregard to the havoc made in their ranks by death.

It is a sad time for the farmer, for when the living torrent pours over a cultivated section it spreads and lingers till every stable is gone, in the meantime bringing forth young in great numbers and with unusual rapidity, so that, despite all the numerous causes of destruction that follow or await it, the

terrible army actually increases in size during its onward march. Besides the rivers and lakes, which swallow up great multitudes, a prolific source of death is found in the various animals of the country. Carnivorous beasts and birds, such as wolves, foxes, wild cats, the various members of the weasel family, eagles, hawks, and owls follow the moving army with wild cries and insatiable gluttony. This is quite natural, perhaps, but what is extraordinary many voracious animals seem to be driven to fury by the invasion of the little creatures, and deserting their ordinary food rush among the lemmings, and not only attemp them to death, but use their teeth for the same purpose, and even eat the flesh. Rabbits and cows are prominent in this deadly employment; while man, with his household pets, the cat and the dog, exerts himself in the same destructive work.

Still the stream pours on, never deviating from the course first laid out, filling the air with vile odors and making the earth loathsome. For three years this terrible scourge afflicts the land, resisting all efforts to turn it or conquer it, and covering with desolation every spot it visits, until at last the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Bothnia interposes its impassable waters. Does it then turn back? No. With the same frightful disregard of consequences which has characterized the infuriated creature from the outset, the whole army, with eager haste, plunges into the waves, and—there ends the migration.

What is the cause of this extraordinary fact? Nobody knows. The most plausible theory yet advanced says that the vast increase in numbers of the lemming in its mountain home creates a scarcity of food. Hunger arouses the desire to seek for food elsewhere, and a movement once made, a long dormant instinct of migration, which most animals possess, forces it to continue its onward march with unrestrained and fatal persistency. Olaus Magnus and some other writers have suggested that lemmings are a scourge rained down from heaven, but there are several fairly good reasons for not accepting this theory.—Harper's Bazaar.

HOW TO PLAY WHIST.

Points that Puzzle Beginners—Why Ladies Play Poor Whist.

With the return of long evenings and winter temperatures, whist parties have been resumed and the indications point to even greater interest in the game this season than was shown in it a twelvemonth ago. A well-known player said to a reporter the other day: "The thing that surprises me is the rarity of players one would desire for a partner, although so many hundreds of players devote time and a portion of the game. Probably the reason why so many players fail to become even reasonably skillful in the game lies, in the fact that they think it too much trouble to observe the fall of the cards. That is the very reason most ladies play poor whist. They prefer to chat at the card-table, and no one can do that and at the same time observe closely each card as it is played. When people say they cannot remember what has been played they really mean that they have not noticed the cards as they have fallen in each round. Any person of ordinary intelligence can quickly cultivate a vast memory if he will take pains to notice particularly each card as it is played, and at the same time connect it in his mind with the person who played it. After a few rounds of a hand have been played the person who has observed the fall of the cards can often place the remaining cards in every suit; in other words he can tell what cards are still held by each of the other three players just as well as if he saw their hands. This is nothing wonderful in itself. It is comparatively an easy matter to form a correct conclusion as to the cards still in the hands of the players when one has noticed the cards already played. Such a conclusion is drawn almost instinctively by an observant and careful player. And this leads me to say that most bad whist playing is due to pure carelessness. Some what players boast of such carelessness, as if it were to their credit. Their plea is that they play whist for amusement. Yet I have noticed that these very players generally have the conceit to believe that they play their hands very well, and, as a rule, they attribute their defeats to the superior luck of their opponents rather than to their own indifferent play. If they chance to win they take credit to themselves although they are really deserving of none whatever. It therefore appears that they consider themselves at the very least fair whist players, although, as a matter of fact, their play is execrably bad. They lose on the average at least one stick remark made at the end of the game. They openly congratulate themselves on their play in making every trick possible with the cards they held. That may be a libel on the game to call it whist. 'Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well,' is an old maxim which applies to games and pastimes as well as to more serious matters. If these wretched and at the same time self-satisfied whist players could see the sarcastic glances thrown in their direction and hear the 'stick remarks' made at their expense, their complacency might perhaps be seriously disturbed."

"But," asked the reporter, "is it not considered impossible for many persons, and especially for ladies, to become good whist players?"

"All any one asks of a player at whist," was the answer, "is that he or she give careful attention to the game and show a genuine desire to master it. It is this playing without any intelligent effort to play well that I quarrel with. As for members of the other sex, I see no reason in nature why they could not, if they would, become fine whist players. The trouble with most of them is that they want to make a social affair of a sitting at cards. This cannot be done successfully when the game is in the hands. They should drop small talk at card parties or drop whist from their list of games at such gatherings. Neither man nor woman can gossip and play whist well at the same time. The play of every hand presents a problem, and a very difficult one, and a very difficult or intricate problem if one considers it as one goes along, but a problem, if ever so simple, that cannot be solved unless one knows its conditions, and these can become known only by close observation and study of the hands of persons in this city who are now devoting themselves to whist are to become proficient in the game, they must become observant players; they must watch the fall of the cards, and, aside from a few conventional rules, be guided in their play thereby. By the way, there seems to be some confusion in the minds of whist and the conventional rules of the play. The former are obligatory, but the latter may or may not be followed according to circumstances or the judgment of the player. For instance, if a man lead from a singleton, or 'sneak,' it is no violation of the laws of the game, although in exceptional cases, it is not good play. But you have again when you want to continue the subject."—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

Demilana Hitters regulate the stomach
Michel Levy & Co., wholesale liquor dealers
agents.

One of the Great Wonders of the Natural World.

Once in about every twenty-five years Norway and Sweden are the scenes of a migration which is one of the wonders of the natural world. The participants in this movement are tiny rat-like creatures called popularly lemmings, and scientifically Myodes lemmus. The lemming is not more than six inches long, including a half-inch tail, and individually is no more interesting than a thousand other animals, but collectively it challenges attention.

It lives ordinarily among the peat-mosses of mountains, and, although the principal food of all the predaceous animals of that region, it continues to increase so rapidly in numbers that by the time the migratory movement takes place the mountains fairly swarm with its congregated families. From near and far the lemmings come, led by a restless impulse, and after forming an immense army on some great plateau start east or west, as the case may be, and in an undulating line march forward. Hills, valleys, lakes, rivers are crossed, with an utter disregard to the havoc made in their ranks by death.

It is a sad time for the farmer, for when the living torrent pours over a cultivated section it spreads and lingers till every stable is gone, in the meantime bringing forth young in great numbers and with unusual rapidity, so that, despite all the numerous causes of destruction that follow or await it, the

terrible army actually increases in size during its onward march. Besides the rivers and lakes, which swallow up great multitudes, a prolific source of death is found in the various animals of the country. Carnivorous beasts and birds, such as wolves, foxes, wild cats, the various members of the weasel family, eagles, hawks, and owls follow the moving army with wild cries and insatiable gluttony. This is quite natural, perhaps, but what is extraordinary many voracious animals seem to be driven to fury by the invasion of the little creatures, and deserting their ordinary food rush among the lemmings, and not only attemp them to death, but use their teeth for the same purpose, and even eat the flesh. Rabbits and cows are prominent in this deadly employment; while man, with his household pets, the cat and the dog, exerts himself in the same destructive work.

Still the stream pours on, never deviating from the course first laid out, filling the air with vile odors and making the earth loathsome. For three years this terrible scourge afflicts the land, resisting all efforts to turn it or conquer it, and covering with desolation every spot it visits, until at last the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Bothnia interposes its impassable waters. Does it then turn back? No. With the same frightful disregard of consequences which has characterized the infuriated creature from the outset, the whole army, with eager haste, plunges into the waves, and—there ends the migration.

What is the cause of this extraordinary fact? Nobody knows. The most plausible theory yet advanced says that the vast increase in numbers of the lemming in its mountain home creates a scarcity of food. Hunger arouses the desire to seek for food elsewhere, and a movement once made, a long dormant instinct of migration, which most animals possess, forces it to continue its onward march with unrestrained and fatal persistency. Olaus Magnus and some other writers have suggested that lemmings are a scourge rained down from heaven, but there are several fairly good reasons for not accepting this theory.—Harper's Bazaar.

HOW TO PLAY WHIST.

Points that Puzzle Beginners—Why Ladies Play Poor Whist.

With the return of long evenings and winter temperatures, whist parties have been resumed and the indications point to even greater interest in the game this season than was shown in it a twelvemonth ago. A well-known player said to a reporter the other day: "The thing that surprises me is the rarity of players one would desire for a partner, although so many hundreds of players devote time and a portion of the game. Probably the reason why so many players fail to become even reasonably skillful in the game lies, in the fact that they think it too much trouble to observe the fall of the cards. That is the very reason most ladies play poor whist. They prefer to chat at the card-table, and no one can do that and at the same time observe closely each card as it is played. When people say they cannot remember what has been played they really mean that they have not noticed the cards as they have fallen in each round. Any person of ordinary intelligence can quickly cultivate a vast memory if he will take pains to notice particularly each card as it is played, and at the same time connect it in his mind with the person who played it. After a few rounds of a hand have been played the person who has observed the fall of the cards can often place the remaining cards in every suit; in other words he can tell what cards are still held by each of the other three players just as well as if he saw their hands. This is nothing wonderful in itself. It is comparatively an easy matter to form a correct conclusion as to the cards still in the hands of the players when one has noticed the cards already played. Such a conclusion is drawn almost instinctively by an observant and careful player. And this leads me to say that most bad whist playing is due to pure carelessness. Some what players boast of such carelessness, as if it were to their credit. Their plea is that they play whist for amusement. Yet I have noticed that these very players generally have the conceit to believe that they play their hands very well, and, as a rule, they attribute their defeats to the superior luck of their opponents rather than to their own indifferent play. If they chance to win they take credit to themselves although they are really deserving of none whatever. It therefore appears that they consider themselves at the very least fair whist players, although, as a matter of fact, their play is execrably bad. They lose on the average at least one stick remark made at the end of the game. They openly congratulate themselves on their play in making every trick possible with the cards they held. That may be a libel on the game to call it whist. 'Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well,' is an old maxim which applies to games and pastimes as well as to more serious matters. If these wretched and at the same time self-satisfied whist players could see the sarcastic glances thrown in their direction and hear the 'stick remarks' made at their expense, their complacency might perhaps be seriously disturbed."

"But," asked the reporter, "is it not considered impossible for many persons, and especially for ladies, to become good whist players?"

"All any one asks of a player at whist," was the answer, "is that he or she give careful attention to the game and show a genuine desire to master it. It is this playing without any intelligent effort to play well that I quarrel with. As for members of the other sex, I see no reason in nature why they could not, if they would, become fine whist players. The trouble with most of them is that they want to make a social affair of a sitting at cards. This cannot be done successfully when the game is in the hands. They should drop small talk at card parties or drop whist from their list of games at such gatherings. Neither man nor woman can gossip and play whist well at the same time. The play of every hand presents a problem, and a very difficult one, and a very difficult or intricate problem if one considers it as one goes along, but a problem, if ever so simple, that cannot be solved unless one knows its conditions, and these can become known only by close observation and study of the hands of persons in this city who are now devoting themselves to whist are to become proficient in the game, they must become observant players; they must watch the fall of the cards, and, aside from a few conventional rules, be guided in their play thereby. By the way, there seems to be some confusion in the minds of whist and the conventional rules of the play. The former are obligatory, but the latter may or may not be followed according to circumstances or the judgment of the player. For instance, if a man lead from a singleton, or 'sneak,' it is no violation of the laws of the game, although in exceptional cases, it is not good play. But you have again when you want to continue the subject."—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

Demilana Hitters regulate the stomach
Michel Levy & Co., wholesale liquor dealers
agents.

One of the Great Wonders of the Natural World.

Once in about every twenty-five years Norway and Sweden are the scenes of a migration which is one of the wonders of the natural world. The participants in this movement are tiny rat-like creatures called popularly lemmings, and scientifically Myodes lemmus. The lemming is not more than six inches long, including a half-inch tail, and individually is no more interesting than a thousand other animals, but collectively it challenges attention.

It lives ordinarily among the peat-mosses of mountains, and, although the principal food of all the predaceous animals of that region, it continues to increase so rapidly in numbers that by the time the migratory movement takes place the mountains fairly swarm with its congregated families. From near and far the lemmings come, led by a restless impulse, and after forming an immense army on some great plateau start east or west, as the case may be, and in an undulating line march forward. Hills, valleys, lakes, rivers are crossed, with an utter disregard to the havoc made in their ranks by death.

AUCTION SALE.

NEWHALL SONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

EDW. A. HALL, Agent, 37 South Spring street, Los Angeles.
WALTER S. NEWHALL, Auctioneer, 225 Bush street, San Francisco.

We will Sell, by Order of H. P. Lantz, Trustee,

Thursday, December 23, 1886,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS,

UNLESS THE DAY SHOULD BE UNPLEASANT, IN WHICH EVENT SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN ARMY HALL, MOTT BUILDING, ON MAIN STREET, AT THE SAME HOUR.

121--Large Building Lots--121

ALSO, LARGE, TWO-STORY HOUSE,

Barns, Outbuildings, Etc., Etc.,

COMPRISING ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE

BLISS TRACT,

ON ALAMEDA STREET SOUTH OF FIRST TWO BLOCKS.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten days allowed or search of title; principal and interest payable in U. S. gold coin; a deposit of 10 per cent. required on each lot on the fall of the hammer; one-third cash; one-third in nine months and balance in twelve months; interest 9 per cent. per annum.

Don't Fail to Visit This Property Before Day of Sale!

SITUATION:

Only one-half mile from center of city, on level ground, bounded by railroad on one side, and almost adjoining the recent purchase of the A. & P. Railroad, which is to be used for a Union Depot, on the other. It is so near the business center of the city that even with the Second Street Cable Railroad, which will be soon built and in running order that the walking distance is so slight one would very seldom use the cars.

AS AN INVESTMENT

This property offers more inducement than anything that has ever been offered at public auction in this city. Situated right in the heart of the city, it is not only desirable for residences, but warehouses, stores and manufactures will soon be built on the Alameda street front. Any one purchasing may safely calculate on doubling their money within six months. Remember, this property is so close to center of city it will always steadily improve; and, as our city grows, so will the values in the BLISS TRACT increase. With our population at 100,000 this property will be worth five times what it will sell for at auction.

DONT' WAIT.

Go to-day and examine the property, mark your catalogue, and be ready for a "rainy day," for if it rains we shall not sell on the grounds, but in Mott Hall, Main street.

For maps, catalogues and other information apply to

H. P. LANTZ, Trustee, or to

EDW. A. HALL, Agent,
37 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

NEWHALL'S SONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

225 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

205--ELEGANT : RESIDENCE : LOTS--205

IN THE.....

Peissier Tract,

FRONTING ON PICO ST.

Prices to Suit All. Lots from \$100 to \$300. 1-3 Cash, Balance \$10 per Month.

By Los Angeles Land Bureau,

20 WEST FIRST STREET.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS IN

The Longstreet Place.

McCOY & CUSHMAN,

THE DUNLAP TRACT,

FACING ON WASHINGTON AND CLARA STREETS, CONSISTING OF 18 LOTS, WIDE FRONTAGE AND 160 FEET DEEP.

Beautifully located and among the most desirable and best locations in Los Angeles, either for settlement or speculation.

J. D. DUNLAP, SOLE AGENT.

ALSO, A FINE LINE OF CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

J. D. DUNLAP, No. 33 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

THE LATEST YET!

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Fall Stock of Clothing,

Comprising almost everything for Gents, Boys and Children,

At 73 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

You Can Get a Dozen Cabinet Photographs

FOR \$3.00.

Bisbee & Nye, 21 West First St.

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE OF THE VERY HIGHEST STANDARD AND WARRANTED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THOSE AT ANY OF THE SO-CALLED FIRST-CLASS GALLERIES, and for which an exorbitant price is asked. Examine our specimens and convince yourself. We show proofs of all our work and make restitutions free.

BISBEE & NYE, No. 21 West First St.

Real Estate For Sale

—BY—

W. P. MCINTOSH,

122 North Spring Street, Temple Block.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

\$25,000 for 500 acres of splendid vine land, near Downey, on very favorable terms.

\$5,000 for 60 acres near San Gabriel Depot; excellent soil for vines and fruit.

\$7,000 for 10 acres just south of city limits, on a good street; fine two-story house, good well and windmill; barn and chicken house; ground in fruit and alfalfa.

Many other tracts too numerous to mention.

CITY PROPERTY.

\$5,000 for a corner and adjoining lot on Hill street.

\$6,500 for lot and two-story house of 9 rooms on Hope street.

\$5,000 for elegant lot on best side of Twelfth street; house, stable and most beautiful garden of flowers in the city.

\$8,000 for elegant house and grounds on Main street.

\$2,500 for house of five rooms on Virgin street; very easy terms.

\$1,500 for house of four rooms on Montrose street.

\$1,600 for house and lot on Pearl street, near Temple.

\$1,800 for house and lot on corner of Bellevue avenue and Waters street.

\$2,400 for house and lot on west side of Twelfth street; only eight minutes walk from Spring street.

Several other residences on the hill and south of the city.

\$10,000 for five lots and a new house, on Temple street, line, on the hill, only a few minutes' walk from the business center.

\$2,500 for new house and lot, near Temple street car line.

VACANT LOTS

\$550 each for lots on Waters street, commanding fine view of the ocean as the Angeles Heights.

\$100 each for two lots near Seventh street.

\$1,500 for 100 feet on Grand avenue, running through to and fronting 100 feet on Hope street. This is very desirable property and a reasonable price; easy terms.

\$18,750 for 300 feet, including corner on west side of Hope street. Don't fail to examine this property and call for particulars. A rare bargain.

Lots in all parts of the city at reasonable prices.

I desire to call particular attention to the fine building lots I have for sale on the hill on the installment plan.

Parties desiring fine residence property will do well to examine the lots that I have this day placed on the market in the Bliss Tract, only one narrow block from Main street car line, covered with orange trees in full bearing; good soil, good water and fine view of the city.

This property is in the center of the city and has an electric railroad on one side and horse car on the other.

WILL EXCHANGE

Several fine pieces of property in different parts of the state for city property.

Houses rented, rents collected and all business connected with real estate promptly attended to.

I will say to my Eastern friends, and all others who contemplate settling here or making investments in property, that I have a large line of improved and unimproved property on my books for sale or exchange. It will certainly be to your later benefit to call and examine my list before purchasing, as I take great pleasure in giving information and showing property to intending purchasers.

Parties having large or small sums of money to loan on first mortgage will do well to give me a call. Out of the many loans recommended and made by me, I challenge any mortgagee to say that a suit has been commenced or one single installment of interest delinquent this date and unpaid.

Money to Loan

W. P. MCINTOSH,
122 N. Spring Street.

LAUNDRIES.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY—WALL street, near corner Seventh. Telephone No. 367. Our wagons call for and deliver washing in all parts of the city. All orders promptly attended to. Only white labor employed.

REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES W. SCHROEDER, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, McDonald Block, 23 North Main street, room 7. Bargain House and lot on west side of Hill

RAMONA!

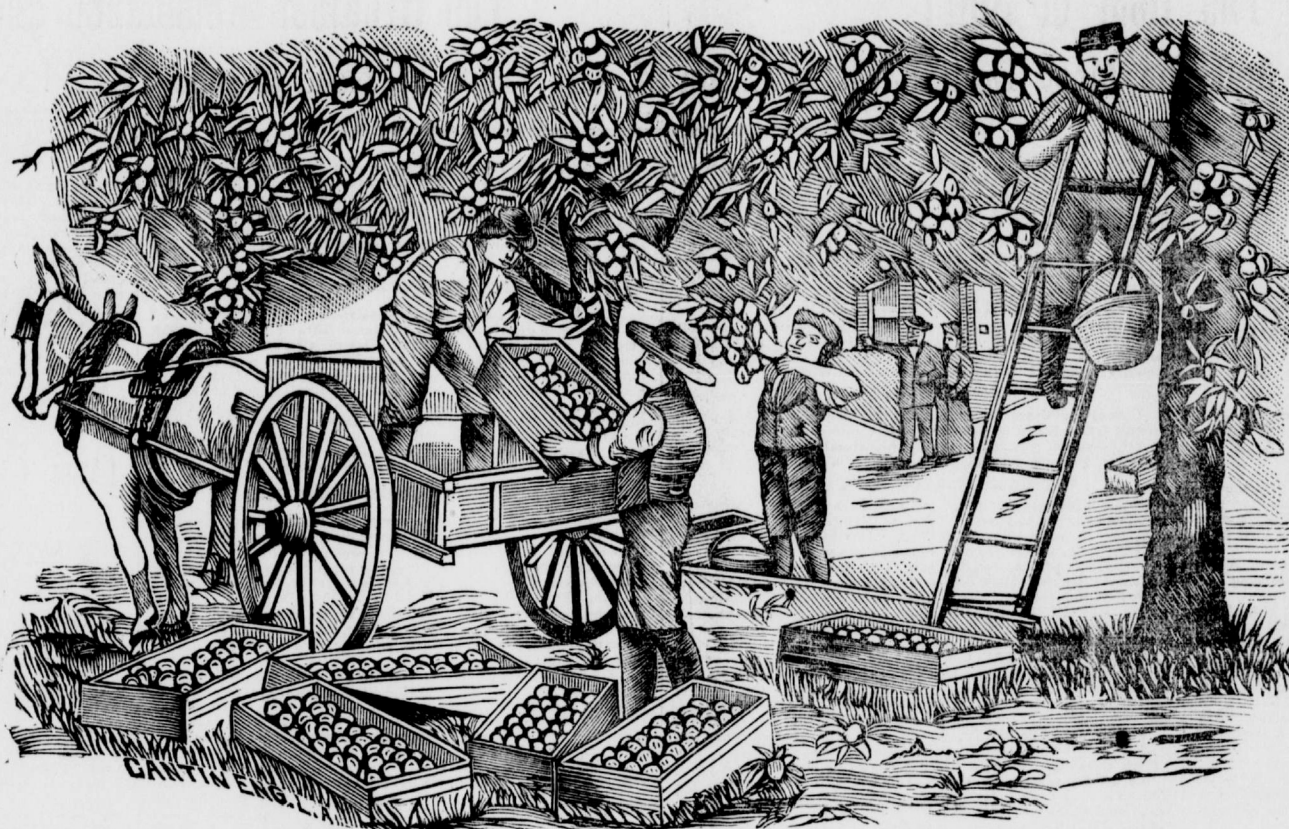
CALIFORNIA'S SUNNY WINTER HOME.

TROPICAL Scenery, Sunshine and Health!

RAMONA!

attractive location in this valley for a colony which will in all respects be as desirable as Pasadena for a safe investment in

RAMONA, situated at SHORB'S STATION, three miles from city limits; of access; situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the station east; six express trains daily. A PERFECT CLIMATE, free from frost and fogs. No more healthful location on the coast. Abundance of PURE MOUNTAIN WATER, conducted through iron pipes. Productiveness of soil unequalled; alluvial, very rich, and well cultivated. Well sheltered beautiful foothills. In full view of the Sierra Nevada Range of mountains and the Raymond Hotel, the best hotel in Southern California, and only three miles distant; same distance from South Pasadena.



Greater Rainfall

Than in any other portion of the valley. Soil retains moisture, requires less irrigation, and is adapted to oranges, lemons and all kinds of deciduous fruits. Adjoins the San Gabriel Wine Company's great vineyards, which demonstrate its adaptability for vineyard purposes. Also, adjoins the Alhambra Tract, a highly cultivated, pleasant colony. MR. J. DEBARTH SHORB, President of the San Gabriel Wine Company, has subdivided five hundred acres of this land in such sized tracts and lots as to accommodate all, and offers it at much less price than in many situations in the valley, and on very favorable terms; and especially so to those who desire to build houses and make permanent improvements. The railroad facilities at present and those under contemplation will make this place very accessible to the business men who desire to attend to business in Los Angeles and at the same time have a pleasant, accessible, healthful villa home. This is an opportunity unequalled, and those wishing to secure the choice of location should call at once and make their selection.

FOR PARTICULARS CALL ON

L. W. DENNIS, General Agent, 242 North Main St., Baker Block, or J. DeBARTH SHORB, Pres't San Gabriel Wine Co. P. O. address, San Gabriel, Cal.
J. M. TIERNAN, Local Agent, Shorb's Station. P. O. address, Alhambra, Cal.

Ratio Between Gold and Silver for 3000 Years.

From the most authentic sources we find the average ratio between gold and silver from the year 1000 B. C. to the Christian Era have been 12.26. From the Christian Era to the discovery of America, 1492 A. D., to have averaged 11.79.

From 1492 to 1800 A. D. the ratio was as follows:
1600 " 1700 " 11.50
1700 " 1800 " 11.40
1800 " 1850 " 11.30
1850 " 1875 " 11.25
1875 " 1880 " 11.20

These tables on authority therefore show that never until the year 1874 was the price of silver reduced to a point here our 412½ grain silver dollar was of equal value in the open market to dollar in gold. For nearly three thousand years it would have been more than an equivalent, but now that by blundering legislation and conspiracy for the brief period of ten years it has been a few grains in value less than a given weight in gold; these modern wretches are attempting to set aside the word of the ages.

The attempt, therefore, to destroy the standard of value, to increase the ratio between gold and silver by putting more silver into the dollar, to demote the silver dollar to the position of a foreign coin, and to stop the circulation of the silver dollar, is a conspiracy against the people. It is a dastardly attempt to double the value of bonds, to depreciate the price of labor, to destroy peace and prosperity of the nation, to deprive every man who has a voice and vote of his right to exercise the same, to deprive the nation of the further advance of a golden juggernaut, whose bloody wheels are crushing millions at the rate of an hour throughout the world. Let every man in Congress, or out of it, who votes to "boycott" the silver dollar, to deprive the people of their property, for it has come to be a question of life and death. It has become the guardian angel of the great interests of this nation, and every true and loyal American should never attempt to strike down the silver dollar with as much indignation as would recast a similar insult to our country.

In the report of the Silver Commission are found these words: "The dollar has the sanction of the solid practical sense of General Washington, added to that of the learning, the science and philosophy of the age, as much as the tradition of the United States as their national military air or national flag, and is a policy as all as a tradition." Daniel Webster said: "Gold and silver, at the rates set by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and Congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard to displace this."

The Dream of Russia.

On Plevna fell, the object of Russian ambition, was attained, as was in her possession. It was a conquest, and had she stopped there she could have expanded into a European Turkey at her leisure and would not have been interfered. But, after her military officers and generals—Gan, Ignatieff, especially, who has always known how to ruin a man, and who was at that time supreme at Plevna, rushed across the Balkans in winter with the loss of 100,000 men, and were almost at the gates of Constantinople before Europe took notice.

Bayuk Tehekmedje the British Consul saved the city. The approach could avoid them. Russia had a fleet, but had nothing in the army to stop it, as stop it. The army stopped, as stop it. For there was a point where

"The whale" could fight "the elephant," but not the elephant the whale.

Then followed the celebrated treaty of San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey, March 3, 1878. So soon as Europe had time to study the treaty, and get the geography of it, it saw that Turkey had ceased to exist. The fine phrases that showed the contrary had no substantial meaning. England demanded that the treaty be submitted to a convention of the great powers, and received a court verdict negative. General Ignatieff had boasted that "Russia's 'j'y' rest'!"

Lord Beaconsfield had, in the meantime, brought up 7000 Sepoys from India into the Mediterranean, as an intimation of the vast number of Sepoys and Moslems at England's command. The war had already made unlooked for demands upon the army and treasury. The indignation of Europe was rising to a dangerous pitch, and Russia changed her tone. "The treaty was elastic, and would admit of any modification that the great powers might deem necessary."

Hence the great Congress of Berlin, which required that Russia should withdraw her troops from European Turkey within a specified time. Then the delimitations of the treaty were materially changed, and the principality of Bulgaria was organized. Unwisely, the enterprising, thrifty and united people was divided in the Balkan Mountains into two governments. The portion between the Balkans and the Danube was the principality; that south of the Danube, under the name of Eastern Roumelia, remained nominally under the Sultan, but with great municipal freedom. The principality was made self-governing. Its young patriots, many of them educated at Robert College, intelligent students of American history and of the Constitution of the United States, took the lead in the formation of the government, and greatly disgusted the Russian agents. They chose Prince Alexander, and he gradually fell in with the policy of the eager young Bulgarians. Russia's firm purpose to upset this free government, and to expel the Prince, beloved by all the people, is the cause of the present Bulgarian complications.

Our object has been simply to delineate enough of Russia's achievements and of Ottoman resistance to present the two Powers as they now stand; the one mighty and aspiring, the other impoverished, bankrupt, discouraged. The one, during the long conflict of four centuries, has increased her territory more than ten-fold and her population to a hundred millions. The other has lost in almost every war until she has only a foothold in Europe; and her Asiatic possessions are growing beautifully less. As a combatant she has ceased to be. As an auxiliary, she can still furnish splendid soldiers.

And yet the dream of Russia is not realized! United Europe stands in the way. The possession of Constantinople will in time, if realized, make Russia great at sea. She would have the Black Sea, the Marmora, the Mediterranean. She would next grasp at Egypt and the Indian Empire, and England, France and Italy would be reduced to comparative insignificance. As she would then command the Danube, she would then crush the hated Hungarians. Austria and Germany have reason to look upon the future with solicitude. Putting off the evil day will not save them. The real contest is no longer between Russia and Turkey, but between Russia and Europe.—Atlantic Monthly for December.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for coughs and colds, whooping cough and hoarseness, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. For Sale by H. G. Godfrey, Nadeau Block.

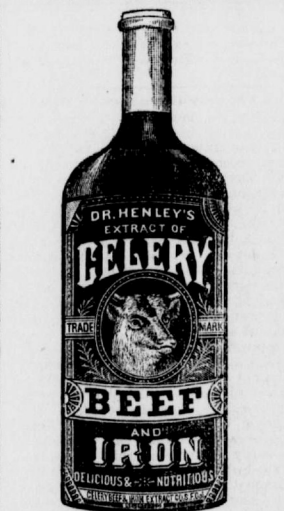
A Talk About Chickens.

If a farmer keeps hens chiefly for the purpose of supplying his own table with meat and eggs, he will do well to raise birds that belong to one of the large breeds. The choice will be between the Brahmas, the Cochins, and the Plymouth Rocks. There are no objections against any of these breeds. The light Brahmas have been most favorably known for over thirty years, and for general merit they are not surpassed by any of the newer breeds. The light Brahmas fowl meets every requirement of the farmer. It is a very handsome bird, and is an ornament to the premises. It is a contented, home-loving bird, not inclined to wander about and get into mischief. It is a large bird and furnishes a fine roast. If its flesh is not quite tender and delicious as that of some of the French fowls, it is at least very good. A Brahma fowl is easily dressed, and when plucked presents a fine appearance. The eggs of the Brahma are large and well formed. Though they bring no more in the market than small eggs, they are of much greater value, as their size and weight indicate. Brahma hens are patient sitters and good mothers. They are not as greatly addicted to scratching and making havoc in the garden as fowls belonging to the smaller and more active breeds. Being heavy, they never attempt to make long flights. They can, if it is desired, be kept in an ordinary farm-yard without making any addition to the fence. They do not suffer when kept in partial confinement, they will thrive, gain in weight, and produce eggs when kept in a yard or building, provided they are supplied with suitable food, water and materials for forming the shells of eggs.

If Brahma fowls are not the favorites of breeders, the cause may be found in the circumstances that they are no longer novelties. Breeders, like nurserymen, prefer to raise and sell new things. They can obtain higher prices for them, as they are desired by amateurs, while they have little competition. Light Brahmas fowls are now well distributed throughout the country. Birds of pure strain or their eggs can be obtained at comparatively low prices. It is to the advantage of farmers who have nothing but mongrels on their places to obtain a supply of them. Many farmers think that they can not afford to keep a pair of pure blood. They acknowledge their superior value, but they have not the money to purchase them. Very few farmers are so short of means that they can not raise money to pay for a setting of eggs. It takes several years to raise a flock of improved sheep or a herd of pedigree cattle. But a flock of fowls of pure blood can be secured in one year at the expense of a few dollars. These fowls will be conducive to pleasure as well as profit. It will cost no more to keep them than an equal number of mongrel fowls, whose flesh and eggs are greatly inferior. The farmer in any town who makes the first start in keeping superior fowls can generally make money in selling birds or their eggs to the neighbors. If one farmer makes a new departure in keeping fowls his neighbors generally follow his example, and in most cases they will purchase breeding stock from him. Eggs of light Brahmas have obtained very early in the season will produce chickens that will lay during the next winter. Few farmers who have kept superior fowls for a few years are dissatisfied with the result or are willing afterward to raise common-barn-yard chickens.—Exchange.

Nipped in the Bud.

It is not better to nip consumption, the great scourge of humanity, in the bud, than to try and stay the progress on the brink of the grave. A few drops of Santa Abbe, the King of Consumption, Cough and Cold cures, will relieve a thorough treatment cures. Warranted by C. F. Hancock.



Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron Extract.

Although Celery, Beef and Iron is patronized by all persons, it is particularly beneficial to women and children, as it has been found to be of the greatest benefit in many of the peculiar diseases incident to them, in nervous troubles of women, and in the many infantile complaints it is of great service. There is always a certain amount of distrust attending any new preparation that is placed before the public, as so many "snake cures" have proved a disappointment; but with Celery, Beef and Iron, its medicinal powers can only be shown in its use. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE,

A MAGNIFICENT

Tract of Land

IN THE CITY.

A Warm, Sandy Loam.

THIS TRACT LIES BEAUTIFULLY

AND HAS THE

Most Charming Building Sites

IN THE CITY LIMITS.

This property will bear investigation. None but principals need apply. For particulars, apply to

J. C. BYRAM,

412-1W 114 First street, Nadeau.

GAREY'S NURSERIES,

(Successors to O. W. Childs' Nurseries.)

We are now prepared to take orders (to be delivered after January 1, 1887) for Berger grape cuttings, full length and un-mixed. Call at 28 W. First st., or address

THOS. A. GAREY, Agent,

P. O. Box 462, Los Angeles, Cal.

EAST-BOUND THROUGH FREIGHT.

Forwarded by the Southern Pacific Company, November, 1886.

FORWARDED FROM	IN POUNDS	SAN FRANCISCO	OAKLAND	LOS ANGELES	COTTON	SACRAMENTO	SAN JOSE	STOCKTON	MARYSVILLE
Bags and Bagging	45,480								
Beans	3,344,130								
Blankets and Woven Goods	25,140								
Beller Compound	100,700								
Borax	80,000								
Brandy	25,250								
Canned Goods	444,720								
China Merchandise	119,070								
Chocolate	41,770								
Cigars	27,850								
Clothing, California Manufact.	24,120								
Coffee, Green	206,910								
Copper Cement	21,980								
Empor Packages	81,380								
Fish, Pickled	410,900								
Flour, Baked	500,750								
Fruit, Green	264,380								
Fine	25,280								
Glycerine	38,200								
Hides	195,530								
Hops	224,250								
Leather	98,510								
Lumber	196,800								
Merchandise, Asiatic, in bond	50,200								
Miscellaneous	438,020								
Mustard	47,110								
Mustard Seed	154,230								
Salt	227,000								
Silk, Cocoon	21,730								
Silk, Whale	60,940								
Onions	21,010								
Urea	45,080								
Ore, Iron	614,040								
Powder	355,260								
Raisins	74,580								
Salmon, Canned	46,680								
Seed	266,510								
Shingles	214,150								
Silk Goods	20,200								
Skins and Furs	30,920								
Sugar	5,600,590								
Syrup	130,190								
Tea	1,011,050								
Textiles	214,150								
Whalebone	208,660								
Wheat	2,944,230								
Wine	253,110								
Wool, Grease	601,140								
Wool, Pulled	141,750								
Wool, Scoured	429,400								
Totals	21,752,710	520,820	3,702,610	750,810	2,926,820	1,538,990	872,200	79,040	

RECAPITULATION.	SAN FRANCISCO	OAKLAND	LOS ANGELES	SACRAMENTO	SAN JOSE	STOCKTON	MARYSVILLE	COTTON	Grand Total.
	21,752,710	520,820	3,702,610	2,926,820	1,538,990	872,200	79,040	709,810	32,146,990

New First-Class Restaurant.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Los Angeles and surrounding country, that she has opened a first-class restaurant at No. 25 South Main street, where all the delicacies as well as substantial that the market affords will be furnished by thorough cooks and accomplished waiters at the lowest living prices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited.

MRS. R. R. BROWN.

TAKE NOTICE!

The Boss Horseclipper

Of the Pacific Coast has his headquarters at Messrs. Holland & Ackers' livery stable, on second street, opposite the new City Hall. Charges only \$2 per horse.

WM. RUDDY, JOHN BURNS, EDWIN SMITH.

Ruddy, Burns & Smith,

Real Estate and Commission Brokers,

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Houses Rented. Rent collected, etc. NO. 2 FRANKLIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal. 021st

To Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, etc.

IF YOU WANT ANY BAKER, PASTRY COOK or confectioner, address J. W. BAKER'S UNION, No. 45, Postoffice box 1099, or call at JACOB REUBEN, 109 South Spring street, Koster's Bakery. 015 17

The Hotel Arcadia

First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

\$250 EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT 10 per cent, payable semi-annually, and secured by first mortgage to E. F. SPENCE, Trustee, on property valued at \$75,000; are a

First-Class Investment

For parties wishing to invest in interest bearing securities. For bonds or further information apply to J. W. SCOTT, Santa Monica, or First National Bank, Los Angeles.

CHANCE OF INSURANCE AGENCY.

The well known and established Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, will hereafter be represented in this city by the undersigned firm, who will act as sole agents, vice Adams & Sons, resigned.

ROBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

42 North Spring Street.

November 20, 1886. 0021-1m

NOTICE.

The LOS ANGELES CITY WATER CO. will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be charged before water will be turned on again.

CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

FURNISHED HOTEL AND BAR: Cottages and livery stable connected; rented for \$100 per month.

Also, General Merchandise Store doing cash business, adjoining hotel. Sold separately or as a whole, a bargain, if called for soon; on line of S. F. R.

Also, fine two-story Hotel, Livery Stable, Carriage-house and Store in thriving town on line of California Southern Railroad.

MCKELVEY BROS.

411-1W 3304 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S

Fine Perfumery

Sachet Powders, etc.

Are World Renowned.

SOLD ONLY TO THE RETAIL DRUG

Trade at Schedule Prices.

C. W. COBURN & CO.,

SOLE AGENT,

313-15 FRONT STREET, S. F.

MONTÉ VISTA

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!

BECAUSE IT HAS

A Perfect Climate! The Best of Soil! The Greatest Abundance and Purest of Water!

And the Most Delightful Situation of Any Tract of Land on the Coast!

Fogs do not smother;
Frosts do not blight;
Scale does not bother,
And the dollars are in sight,

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY MONTE VISTA

MONTÉ VISTA

Is situated twenty miles by road a little west of north of Los Angeles City, between the Verdugo mountains and the main chain of the Sierra Madre, and embraces the entire valley between them. It is six miles east of San Fernando, and four miles west, on the western slope of Oroscoña Cañada. The S. P. R. R. is four miles distant and a fine road has been constructed by the new Monte Vista Land and Water Company from the town to the station of Monte Vista, bringing Los Angeles within one hour's ride of this most delightful colony.

THE MONTE VISTA TRACT comprises an area of about 2300 acres of rich sandy loam soil. Of the entire acreage 1300 acres are first-class irrigable land, having a gentle slope to the south and west. About 500 acres are upon the hillsides and are classed as non-irrigable land, although the soil is equally good and a very large percentage is capable of cultivation. The remainder is rough land, suitable only for forest trees. Nearly all the lower grade of the Monte Vista is on the north side of the Verdugo hills, which form the boundary of the tract. While the land is rolling it contains innumerable springs of pure water, which, with a little trouble, can be developed to such an extent that the owners are independent of the water supply of the colony. The division of the tract, aside from the town site, is chiefly in twenty-acre tracts, having a broad avenue on the four sides of each forty acres, less than twenty acres are sold to suit the means or desires of purchasers.

The town originally comprised forty acres, to which the new company have added additional forty acres, which are sold in building lots 50x150, and villa lots of one acre each. In the center of the town plat and including about ten acres is the famous live-oak grove which for more than half a century has been known as TUJUNGA PARK. The company are now improving this, the finest of live oak parks in Southern California, and intend to make it one of the loveliest spots

in the State. There is no day in the year and no time in the day when a delightfully cool breeze, gentle and refreshing, is not perceptible here. Fifteen to eighteen hundred feet above sea level and protected by the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre on the north, walled on the south by the Verdugo Mountains, and on the east by the great divide connecting the two chains, FORTUNATE MONTE VISTA is free from blighting frosts, settling fogs, or the hot winds prevailing in many places in the country. All this means health, wealth and plenty.

MONTÉ VISTA FOR HEALTH.

If there is a cure for disease in pure, dry air, pure, clear, soft mountain water, warm, sunny days, cool, delightful nights, delightful surroundings, good accommodations, excellent care and attention, then Monte Vista should be the Sanitarium of the World.

PRACTICAL MONTE VISTA.

The soil of Monte Vista is a very rich sandy loam, and in places gravelly loam. It is deep and warm and retentive of moisture; so that, even if there was no water excepting the natural rainfall, it would be capable of growing every known fruit grown in California.

THE MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY

Of Monte Vista is sufficient for ten times the irrigable land in the tract, and the probabilities are that one-twentieth of it will be sufficient for all purposes. WATER, SOIL, ELEVATION and CLIMATE for the Orange, Lemon and Lime. Every requisite that can be desired for perfect, large, clean and highly-flavored fruit. Soil and climate for the highest degree of development of the Fig, which is destined to be one of the most important of California's fruit products. RAISIN GRAPES have grown to absolute perfection, and there is every requisite of climate for their perfect curing without interference of fogs or rain. Climate and soil for the early and perfect maturing of the OLIVE, one of the most valuable products of the State. Forty acres in one tract now growing in Monte Vista will challenge the admiration of every one who understands the exacting conditions required by the fruit. Elevation and soil for the growth and maturing of APPLES and PEACHES, PRUNES and PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, and the most difficult of all fruits, the ALMOND. Soil, elevation and climate for the absolutely perfect WINE GRAPE. No land which possesses all of the exacting conditions which are found in Monte Vista exists elsewhere in Southern California. One place lacks climate, another water, another general situation and another all combined. While we have named the above special adaptations, we have reserved the most important to the last. For Monte Vista we claim that it will within seven years be shipping to the markets of San Francisco the

FINEST CHERRIES GROWN ON THE COAST.

We claim that it possesses every requisite of soil, climate and situation for the growth of the PERFECT CHERRY, which is worth per acre three times as much as the orange, five times as much

as the grape, and ten times as much as the apple, while the cost of cultivation is less than either of the two former. In short, Monte Vista has every requirement for people of means who wish to make money by growing fruits, and in the near future the finest packed goods, canned and preserved goods of all kinds, will be grown and prepared in Monte Vista and be a source of health to those engaged in the business.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

The Monte Vista Land and Water Company, since they acquired the property in July last, have built three miles of road to the San Fernando valley, opened fourteen miles of street sixty feet wide, handsomely furnished the present hotel building, and now have fifty thousand feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of an elegant hotel, which will equal anything in the State in comfort for its guests, excellence of the table, etc. All the company's lands now cleared will be put under the highest state of cultivation possible. A two-thousand-dollar subscription for a church is well under way, half a dozen cottages are already engaged to be built during the winter, and many other improvements are under way.

MONTÉ VISTA THE ROMANTIC.

From the head of Summit avenue, looking westward, the entire tract of Monte Vista, including the beautiful Tujunga Park, is in full view; the Verdugo hills, the San Fernando mountains, the great wash of the Tujunga, San Fernando town and the eight by twenty miles of wheat fields of the San Fernando valley lie directly under the eye. From the Park and Hotel Monte Vista, looking northward, rise the giant bulwarks of the Sierra Madre, broken only by the great chasm of the Tujunga, which clefts in twain the pine-topped peaks which rise pile upon pile through the range to the Mojave desert, some thirty five miles.

From Monte Vista a trail runs to the summit of the highest peak overlooking the valley, and from this point, 5000 feet above sea-level, is one of the grandest views imaginable. Northward the rocky and rugged peaks of the Sierras rise in confused masses and here and there their precipitous sides are covered with forests of sugar pine. In years gone by many of the gloomy canyons whose lines can be dimly traced by the shadows, have echoed to the pick of adventurous prospectors, some of whom left their homes a prey to the mountain lions and coyotes. To the south and west lie the valleys of San Fernando and Los Angeles, with all the magnificent line of plains to the coast. Upon a cloudless day the islands off San Barbara and southward to Catalina are in full view, and every vessel passing up or down is plainly visible. The shipping at San Pedro and the whole coast line for a hundred miles seem to lie at your feet. Eastward and southward the San Gabriel valley, Pasadena, Lancaster, Riverside, and the mountains of Temescal, San Jacinto and San Diego, with their infinite variety of light and shadow, present a picture once seen never to be forgotten. Around

THE MAGNIFICENT TUJUNGA PARK.

Which lies in the center of the old town site, cluster many romantic events. There, forty years or more ago, the old Spanish Don overtook his beautiful daughter and her lover in their flight, and, despite her pleadings, put him to the sword. Vasquez and Murieta, the famous robbers, here had their rendezvous and here buried vast sums of money, which is believed to be here still. So famous is the grand old park as a HEALTH RESORT that it has for fifty years been visited by the Spaniards, who credit it with being the abode of the Lady of Mercy. Spanish maids weave fanciful fairy tales of it for their charges, old men recall it as the scene of many a merry-making, and the señoras laugh as they relate again their conquests beneath the old trees whose shadows yet greet the advent of tender spouses and give grateful rest to the tired invalid. Handsome fountains will soon add new charms, where beautiful flowers will brighten the sombre hues and gladden the eyes.

But Go to Monte Vista.

SEE MONTE VISTA BEFORE YOU BUY ANY PLACE ELSE!

You can get the best of land, with or without water, at lower prices than anywhere in the county, when the value is considered. IT IS A PLEASANT DRIVE of two and one-half to three hours from Los Angeles, and you will find excellent hotel accommodations—good, new beds, good table, etc. You will find sign-boards every mile to Monte Vista.

YOU CAN GO TO MONTE VISTA:

First—By stage from Los Angeles, which leaves Los Angeles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from the office of the Monte Vista Company. Returning, leaves Monte Vista on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second—By private conveyance, following the county road northward along the S. P. R. R. to, first, Glendale, Verdugo cañon and the south line of Crescenta Cañada, to the Summit, and thence to Monte Vista; or, second, follow same route as above, except just before Glendale is reached keep to the left and follow the railroad and county road to the north line of the Providencia Rancho, then keep the right hand road to the Big Tujunga Wash, then turn to the right and follow the road east through the valley to Monte Vista. This is a delightful road for the greater part of the year; in summer it is somewhat sandy, but not more so than the Verdugo road.

MONTÉ VISTA LAND AND WATER CO., - - - 30 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SURPRISED REDSKINS.

Encounter With a Cannon-Ball Tosser.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

The Old Circus Giant Successfully Defends His Home—Five Indians Laid Out.

I have before me an old circus bill on which my uncle, Peter Nixon, is represented as "Signor Giani," and pictured as tossing cannon balls in the air as a boy would fling up apples. The bill says of him: "We will pay a reward of \$1,000 to any one who can match him in his feats of strength." For five or six years he traveled with one show and another as "The Original Cannon-Ball Man," and it is a solemn fact that he performed everything put down for him on the bills. He was a veritable Goliath in strength, fairly skilled in boxing and wrestling, and many a local celebrity who took hold of Uncle Peter on the road, he fought with a sadder and wiser. In 1880 he became disgusted with travel, married a widow in St. Paul, and after the honeymoon the pair settled down on a piece of wild land a few miles from New Ulm. As Peter had been unable to save any money on the road, he figured that he could not do worse as a pioneer. He was, moreover, rather taken with the idea of pioneer life, and when he found himself buried in the woods, four or five miles from the nearest settler, and deprived of everything in the way of luxury, he was not a bit discouraged.

When the Indian troubles of 1882 first began to crop up Uncle Peter and his wife were urged to seek the protection of some fort or settlement. By this time he had a clearing of twenty acres or more around his house, had planted corn and potatoes, and was the owner of a yoke of oxen, a cow, and several head of young stock. To leave his farm would be to leave everything to go to ruin, and he determined to stick. When this decision was made known to his wife she declared that she would also remain, although he was anxious to have her seek protection in the nearest settlement. Uncle Peter had had time to learn something of Indian character, there being scarcely a year but that he encountered some of them, and while many called him "brother" and expressed the greatest admiration for him, he felt that his scalp would be no safer than any other man's in case the redskins went on the warpath. His decision to remain had no sooner been taken than he began preparations to defend his own. He strengthened the single door of his cabin, made loopholes at different points, and built heavy shutters for the windows. The next move was to make the roof fireproof. By killing the spaces between the boards, which ran lengthwise with the roof, with earth, he very nearly accomplished the object sought for.

The cabin stood on a knoll about 200 feet from the creek. Peter had only one barrel which he could fill with water. The log barn stood about 250 feet from the house, and that structure of course, he had no idea of defending. If attacked by Indians, they would probably shoot the stock and set fire to the barn at once. His preparations for a siege had not gone unnoticed by the Indians, who called at the cabin as usual, and who seemed to have anything but

murder in their hearts. They asked why he was going to all that trouble, and he said that some bad white men had sworn to have his life, and he wanted to be ready for them. It was doubtful whether the redskins believed his story, while on the other hand he dropped no hint that he anticipated any trouble. When the various tribes were all ready for the war opened and they turned themselves loose to kill and scalp. For three days not an Indian appeared at Uncle Peter's cabin, nor did he see one in the neighborhood. This he took for a hint that their plans were about ripe, and he kept his weather eye open. On the afternoon of the day before the warwhoop sounded he decided to turn all the stock loose to run their chances, and it may be said here that he afterward recovered the oxen and horses. As the sun went down he barred the door, put the shutters up to the windows, and turned his faithful dog outdoors, that he might give the alarm in case the Indians came under the cover of darkness to set fire to the barn. The arms in the house consisted of a rifle, a double-barreled shotgun and a revolver. Mrs. Nixon had practiced shooting with a revolver, and though not a good marksman, she had considerable skill. The night passed without the slightest alarm, and the morning brought such a beautiful day, and everything seemed so peaceful, that between 9 and 10 o'clock Uncle Peter determined to venture out. One of the calves had returned to the barn and when he left the cabin it was for the purpose of driving it off again. The calf moved around the corner of the barn as Nixon approached, and just as he was turning after it five Indians in war paint appeared before him. Each of his arms was seized by a warrior, and as he stood there too dazed and dumbfounded for a moment to speak or act, the leader of the Indians chuckled his satisfaction and said "Good. Little Crow want you. Come along."

His words seemed to arouse Uncle Peter from his trance. With a yell which could have been heard above any warwhoop, he flung the two warriors to right and to left and seized the leader. In a jiffy he had shaken him loose from his weapons and slammed him up against the barn with awful force. It was a little surprise party for the Indians, you see, and before they could rally the signor doubled up one with a kick in the stomach, smashed another's face with a blow of his fist, and after swinging the leader in the air and hurling him to the ground, the cannon-ball man made a run for the cabin and reached it without being fired at. After the uprising had been subdued and peace restored, he was told that the plan was to capture him alive for torture. In his tussle with them he broke one Indian's arm and severely bruised two others. When Uncle Peter dashed into the cabin he made his wife acquainted with the situation in a word, and they picked up the guns and went to the loopholes to watch the enemy. The Indians retired and did not appear again until night had settled down. Then ten or twelve of them, who carried the trunk of a small tree for a battering ram, boldly approached the door. Uncle Peter and his wife opened fire. The reports of the firearms were followed by screams and yells and groans, and the log was dropped and the redskins flew to cover. One or two crawled away on hands and knees, proving that they were wounded, while one lay stretched in death.

After a sleepless night, Uncle Peter and his wife were glad to find that the redskins had disappeared, and with-out delay they joined the forces of Col. Stibler, and my uncle gave a receipt in full for all the redskins owed him by killing three more.—New York Sun.

VOODOO CHARMS.

Strange Superstitions of the Uneducated Negroes.

A voodoo bag is an amulet which calls up and impresses in its deep significance the superstitious fears, dreams and hopes of the Southern negro. It is his guard against all ill of flesh and fortune. In appearance a voodoo bag is a flat, roughly made pouch of cotton cloth. Stitched by unskilled hands, its edges are raw and uneven. From being worn suspended around the neck, in its contact with the skin for 365 days of the year, and in the case of the one which was seen by a Dispatch reporter, for twenty-eight years, the surfaces had become begrimed and greasy. A cord of cotton, rudely knotted, held the charm in position, and was like it soiled from age.

It was with some feeling, and only in response to repeated and eager inquiry, that the lucky possessor of the charm, a negro roustabout, who for many years, "Seneca before the War," had been working on the river, consented to allow its examination. He would not part with it under any consideration. Without any difficulty the pouch was opened at the top and an inventory of the contents made. A wisp of hair, much resembling that used by placiers, which it was finally decided, was from a dog's back, came first, closely followed by a lock which had seen service as the covering of a cat before it became part of the protector. A little deeper and a chicken's feather, rumpled by contact with a piece of rusty nail and a long, sharp tooth, which had a place in the amulet, was pulled out. A small piece of paper, such as one would get by tearing off one corner of a newspaper, devoid of marks by pen or pencil, concluded the inventory, and when each was replaced on the breast of the owner, each string fastened and reswung to its place on the breast of the owner, the charm was to all appearances as good as if it had just left the hands of its maker. Simply these and nothing more could be found in the bag.

Nor were there any evident signs of arrangement. Rather, it seemed the whole had been jumbled together without thought, the doctor being out of a supply of the other ingredients sometimes found in the amulets. It is growing to be a wonder to hear of a colored man who practices or preaches the Voodoo belief. With the education of the masses it has died out or been consigned to the darkest corners of the colonies, where its believers are ever in fear of detection. To the negro whose lineage goes back to an ancestor who came from Africa the idolatrous superstition is more predominant, as he can see and believe more fully that the Voodoo rites the gods may be placated.

The powers of the doctor are inherited from a father or mother who was so gifted, and in the earlier days only rested with the descendants of one tribe of Africans. Since they have been free these gifted mortals dwell apart from their brethren and practiced the black art in solitude or in the presence only of the significant for the exercise of such power. Into the practice emerged all the favorite and regulation tools of the magician. The cauldron boiling and seething, the mystic wand and the mysterious ingredients were then in abundance. The concoctions were not careful, but made for a specific purpose, which the doctor's modesty claimed was always accomplished.

By the death a few years ago of the Queen of the Voodoos, who made her home on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain, La., the most notable figure passed away, and with her many of the rites and observances, such as dances, in

which the participants stopped only from complete exhaustion, public incantations and offerings.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Theosophist's Astral Body.

Taking the broad fact of mind and matter having been adjudged separate entities or states of being, the theosophists proceed to build upon this stated fact. They claim that while the body lies sleeping or inert through trance, the soul, by which they mean the mind, or will, is capable of traveling to distant places, noting the events, holding converse, or else, the soul, retained in waiting and unconscious body. A theosophist speaks of his "astral body," of its power to visit those places which his soul, or mind, or will, has previously determined upon visiting.

To mention the condition first, theosophists state that an "aura" surrounds them, not only theosophists in particular, but all people. "Aura" is a species of atmosphere, impregnated with the electrical essences, animal magnetism, or chemical gases that our bodies are constantly discharging; this, emanating from us, which it permeates with our own desires and vitality. Therefore it will be seen that this "aura" is always with us, and ready for all emergencies.

The way that transference is affected is that a theosophist wishing to appear in a distant city or foreign land seeks seclusion, and then bends the whole force of his mind upon the desire to reach that place. Finally, he either falls asleep or succumbs to a self-induced trance. During the sleep or trance the body lends a portion of its vitality, or more correctly a certain portion having been ejected by the will, the soul is able to clothe herself in the waiting aura, and thus become an arial body, an exact counterpart of the sleeping one, and then proceed upon her aerial journey.—Boston Record.

Diversity calls forth all the resources of people and soil alike, and opens many sources of wealth and comfort. In the future of the dairies and poultry yards of the South are largely involved the future of the people of the South. The cow and the chicken are worthy our highest respect, our most intelligent study and our most diligent enterprise.—Atlanta Constitution.

If This Were So.
Oh, Love, if I could see you standing here,
To whom the memory of scenes—
This hazy, tree-shadowed, with the summer's light
Falling in golden showers, the boughs be-
Upon your upturned face—shines out as
clear,
Against the background dark of many a
year,
As yonder solitary starlet bright
Gleams on the storm-cloud bosom of the
night.

If this were so—if you should come to me
With your calm, angel-face framed in
with gold.
And lay your hand in mine as long ago
You laid it coldly, would the love untold,
Hidden within my heart, set my lips free
To speak of it and know the certainty
Of love crowned or rejected—yes or no?
Oh, Love, I could not speak, if this were so!
But if you come to meet me in the lane
With footsteps swifter than you used of
yore—
And if your eyes grow brighter, dear, as
They gladdened at my coming back once
more—
If, when I held your little hand again,
Your calmness grew less still, then not in
vain.
My heart would strive to speak, for it would
know
What words to utter, Love, if this were so!
—Kate Metcalf

Parties Wishing Something Fine in the Carriage or Buggy Line

Will find the most elaborate display of vehicles ever exhibited in California, not excepting the immense repositories of San Francisco. We have now on hand a full line of OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES, from a 300-pound top buggy down to a top buggy that weighs only 150 pounds. We have also MINIATURE OR PONY PHLETONS, TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES AND PONY CARS.

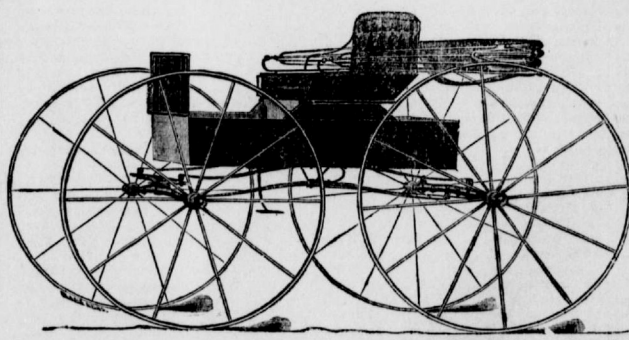
IN THE LARGE CARRIAGE LINE WE HAVE

Six-Passenger Gladstone,
Division-Front Rockaways,
Willington Cabriolets,
Russian Cabriolets,
Dupont Cabriolets,
Imperial Cabriolets,
Extension Top Carryalls,
Canopy Top Lawrence Surries

RUSSIAN CANOPY SURRIES, EXTENSION TOP MIKADO SURRIES, SAKONY CANOPY CARRIAGES, and these the very latest styles and are strictly A GRADE in every respect and are built by the celebrated firm of F. A. BABCOCK & Co. OF AMESBURY, MASS. We now occupy both the old Armory Hall and large store underneath.

J. F. Davis & Son Carriage Repository,
101-103 North Los Angeles Street, Corner Los Angeles and Requena Sts

PACIFIC WAGON COMPANY



Columbus, Henney and the
Emerson-Fisher
Buggies.
Watertown Spring Wagons.
Double and Single Harness.
25 Aliso Street.

J. R. McMANIS, Manager.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE!

BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING AND CLEANING
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water, without
Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.

SAVES TIME, LABOR AND SOAP
It is so amazingly, and is of GREAT
VALUE to housekeepers, and all who
are not tired upon you. PEARLINE is the
ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS
bears the name of
JAMES PYLE, New York.
PEARLINE will work to excellent advan-
tage in the waters of Los Angeles county
when all other soaps fail.

SIMPSON & McINNIS,



FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Under St. Elmo Hotel, 253 North Main Street.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Imported Goods of the Very Latest Styles
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.